



Directorate of
Intelligence

~~Secret~~
~~NOFORN~~ ~~NO CONTRACT~~

[REDACTED]

b3

Terrorism Review

b3

29 July 1985

~~Secret~~

~~29 July 1985~~

Copy 420

b3

Approved for Release
Date JUN 1999

1 6 7 6

80

Warning Page Deleted
B-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Terrorism Review

b3

29 July 1985

1	Focus: The Impact of Middle Eastern Terrorism
5	Highlights
11	Terrorism in Europe, 1984/85 (Part I)
21	Romania's Arab Students: A Growing Terrorist Problem for the Regime
25	El Salvador: Tracking Down the Terrorists
27	
31	The Terrorism Diary for September
35	Chronology of Terrorism—1985



b3

This review is published every other week by the Directorate of Intelligence. Appropriate articles produced by other elements of the CIA as well as by other agencies of the US Intelligence Community will be considered for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor

b3

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Terrorism Review

b3

29 July 1985

Focus

The Impact of Middle Eastern Terrorism

International terrorism is increasingly a problem of Middle Eastern origin. In 1984 and the first half of 1985, Middle Eastern groups committed almost 50 percent of all international terrorist incidents around the world. Not only has terrorism increased in the Middle East itself, but terrorists of Middle Eastern origin are also operating more frequently in other areas, particularly in Western Europe.

b3

Middle Eastern terrorism is becoming more lethal, while terrorists from other regions continue to target property more often than people. If present trends continue, 1985 will be the third year in a row in which over 50 percent of the casualties in international terrorist incidents will be caused by Middle Easterners. The majority of US casualties continue to occur in Middle Eastern incidents:

- Middle Eastern terrorists are the world's primary agents of armed attacks intended to kill specific victims.
- Middle Eastern terrorist bombs tend to be larger, more sophisticated, and use higher grade explosives.
- Terrorists from the Middle East are generally more professional and proficient in clandestine operations. Thus they are more difficult to detect and stop than terrorists from other parts of the world.

b3

The Israeli-Palestinian dispute and state-sponsored terrorism involving Iran, Syria, and Libya are the wellsprings of our increasingly dangerous Middle Eastern problem:

- After being thrown off balance by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, *Palestinian terrorism* has made a comeback in the last two years. Virtually every Palestinian group has claimed credit for attacks on Israel, and the split between pro- and anti-Arafat groups in the PLO has led to increasing intra-Palestinian violence as well as attacks on states on both sides of the dispute. We are concerned that Palestinian terrorism is occurring with greater frequency in Western Europe.
- *Radical Shia groups* directly backed and, in some instances, controlled by Iran pose the greatest threat to the United States. Most anti-American attacks involve Iranian-backed groups such as the Hizballah in Lebanon and the Dawn in the Persian Gulf. These groups also target France and the interests of Iraq and other moderate Arab states. There are no signs that radical Shia terrorism will decline in the remainder of this year.

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3

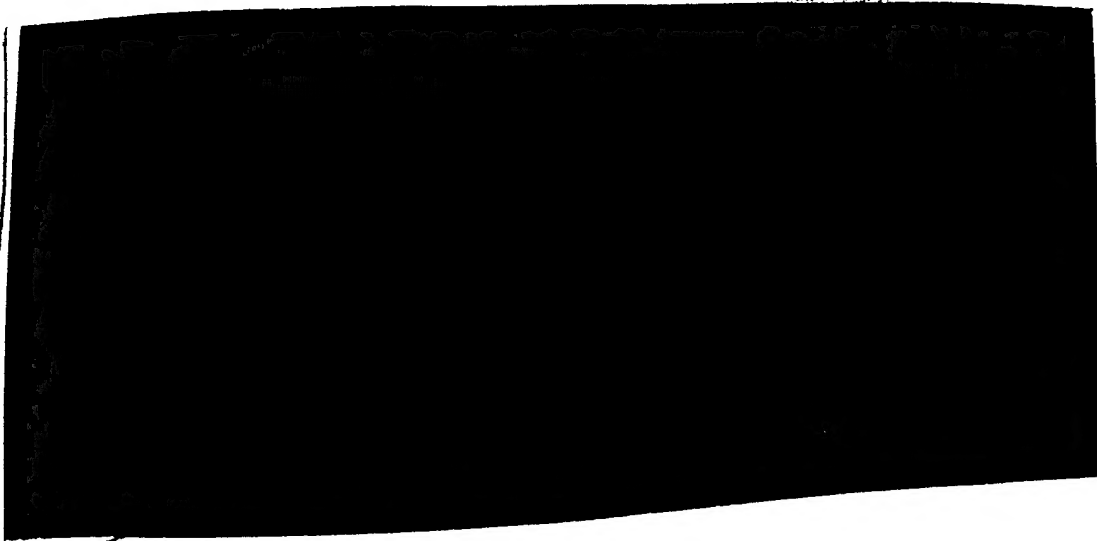
~~Secret~~

- *Libyan-sponsored terrorism* continues to be active this year. In 1984 Libyan-sponsored attacks focused on Libyan exiles in Western Europe and the enemies of Libyan expansion in Africa. In addition, several Libyan assassination plots against moderate Arab leaders have been detected in the last year. While Libya continues to operate against these traditional targets, a plot to bomb the US Embassy in Cairo, possibly backed by Libya, was prevented [REDACTED] b1, b3
[REDACTED] We are concerned that Qadhafi may try to use surrogates to attack US interests again.

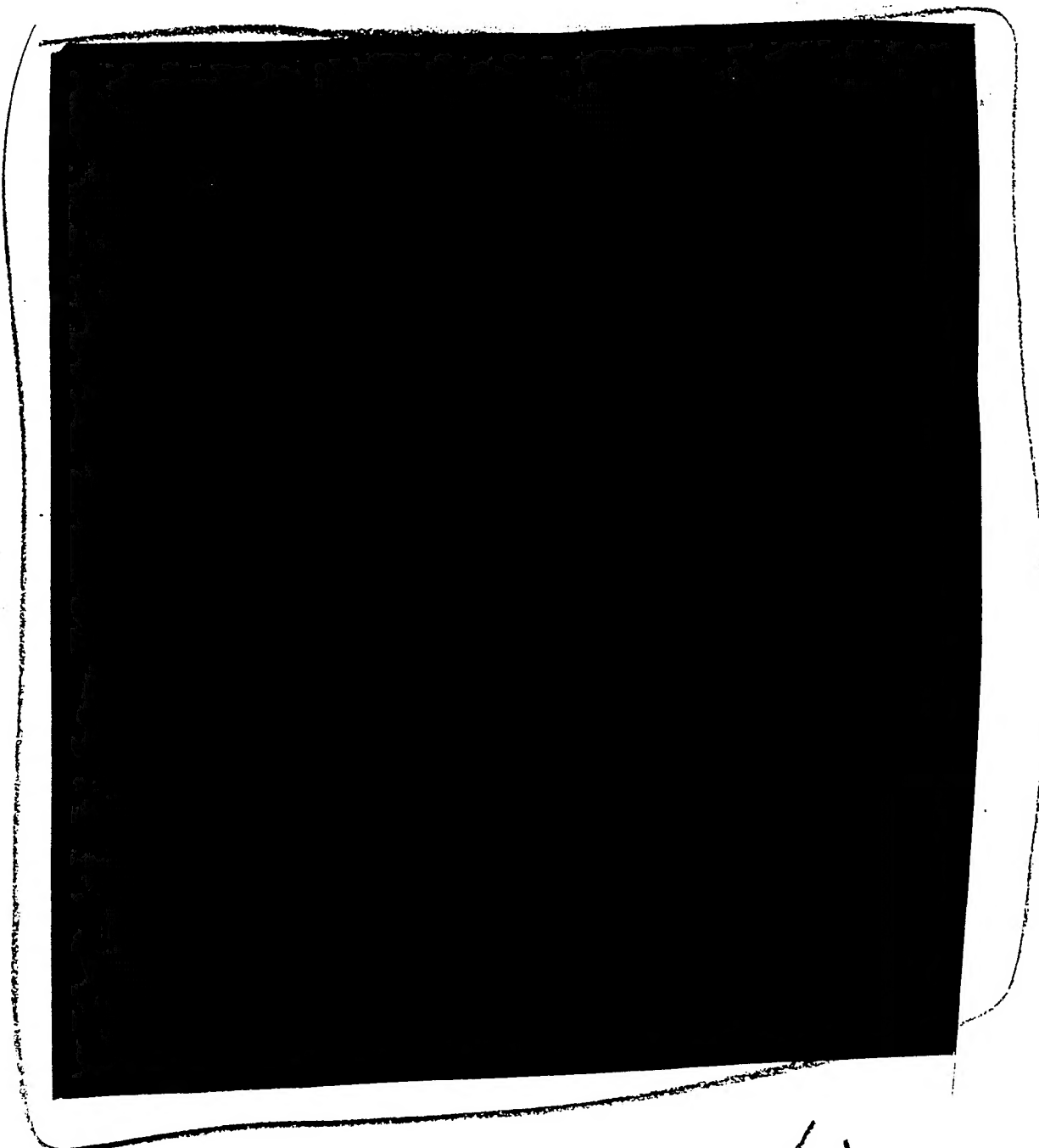
- *Two Syrian-backed groups*—Abu Nidal and the Jordanian People's Revolutionary Party—were responsible for over a dozen attacks on Jordanian interests in 1984 and 1985. Some of these incidents have involved US facilities in Jordan. In addition, the continued acquiescence of Damascus to Iranian and Hizballah activities in Lebanon contributes to the terrorist threat faced there. b3

Without the active involvement of these three states, we doubt the problem of Middle Eastern terrorism would have grown to the same extent. Virtually all of the Middle Eastern terrorist threat to US interests stems from activities backed by these states. The involvement of the governments in Tehran, Damascus, and Tripoli in recruiting, indoctrinating, training, arming, and moving terrorists from place to place has created an institutionalized quality in Middle Eastern terrorism that is largely absent in other parts of the world.

[REDACTED] b3



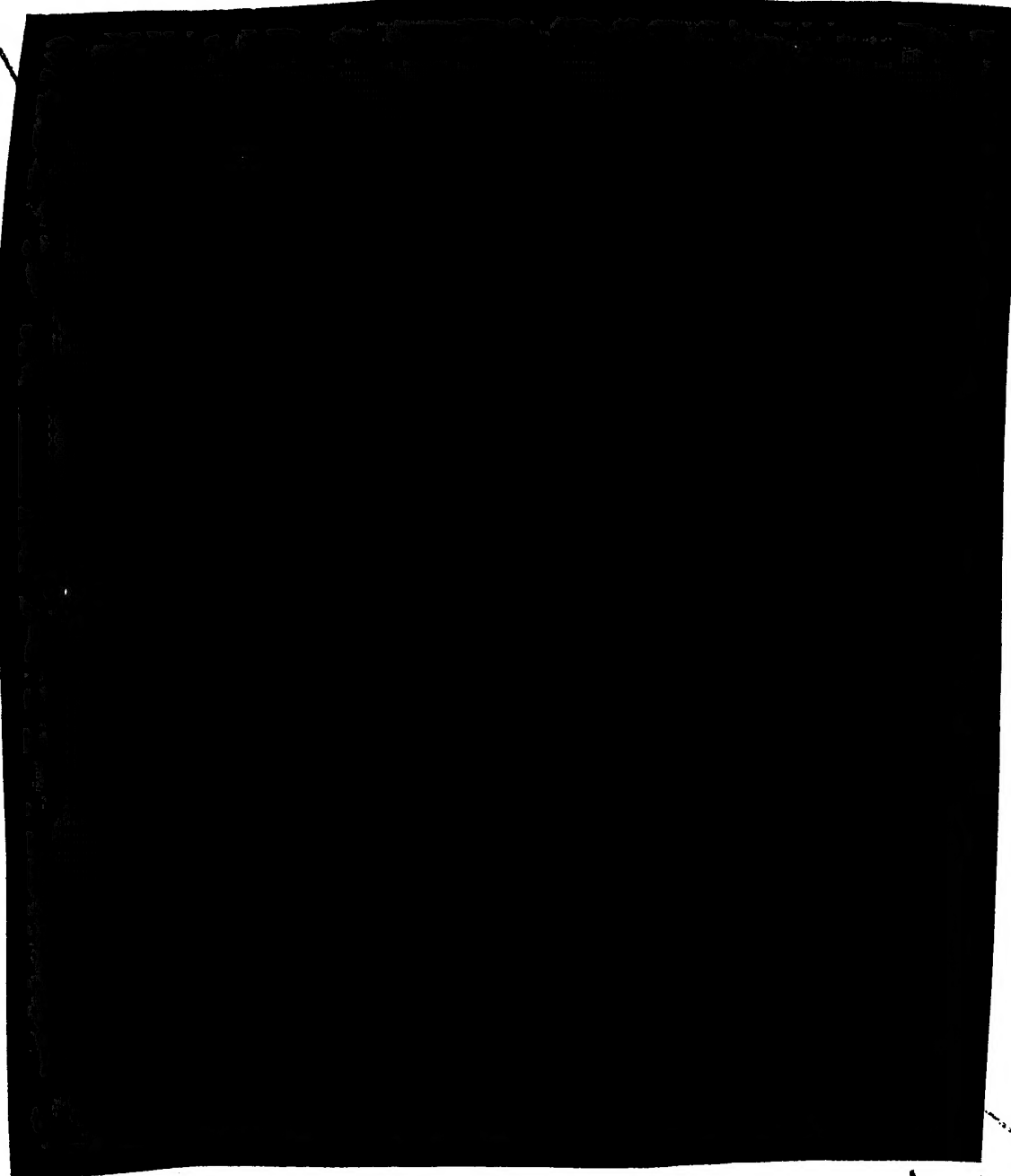
~~Secret~~



b1
b3

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



b1
~~b3~~

Secret

b1
b3

~~Secret~~

Highlights

Key Indicators

West Germany

NATO Pipeline Claim Suggests Future Targets

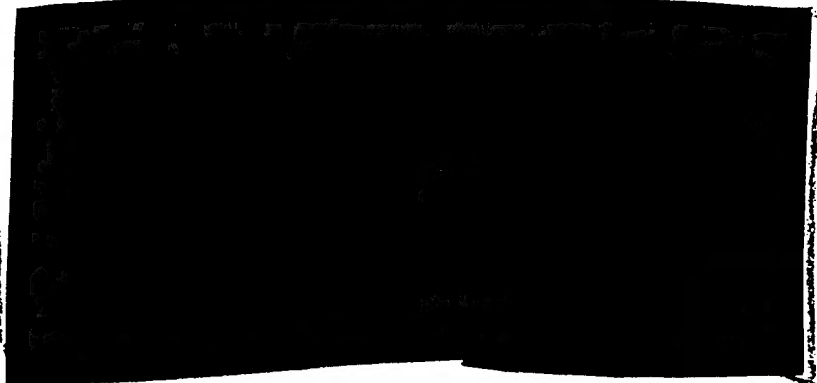
A letter, which claimed credit for the 31 May NATO pipeline bombing near Moerfelden, was obtained by the West German authorities on 2 July. It cited several future targets, including Rhein Main Airbase, NATO communications centers, the NATO pipeline system in the Darmstadt area, pumping stations, and connections to the NATO central system and included a map of the Darmstadt area with detailed markings of NATO pipeline locations. Several specific installations may be at risk because they were mentioned in the letter: the Eberstadt, Mainhausen and Kleinstein storage tanks, the Ginsheim central pumping station, Hessean German Army Depot, and the Babenhausen US helicopter landing area and installations. ~~SECRET~~

b3

Though the letter uses terminology reminiscent of previous messages identified as having come from the periphery of the Red Army Faction, West German authorities believe it was authored by the Revolutionary Cells (RZ). The NATO pipeline has been surveilled by both the RZ and RAF in the past. ~~SECRET~~

b3

Kuwait



b1

b3

Significant Developments

Northern Ireland

IRA Bombings May Become More Indiscriminate

A bomb weighing over 800 kilos was found and defused in Newry on 2 July. The device, hidden in beer kegs and other containers, was planted near the police station where nine officers were killed in a mortar attack last March. This attempted bombing followed the detonation of another large bomb in downtown Belfast on 14 June that was claimed by the Provisional IRA. Although the Provos have previously avoided causing indiscriminate casualties, the lack of warning in

~~Secret~~

b3

Se

the Newry bombing attempt may indicate a lack of concern for such casualties in the future. The group's most recent campaign has focused on assassinations of members of the security forces and the judiciary.

b3

West Germany

Switzerland

b1
b3

b1
b3

France-Caribbean

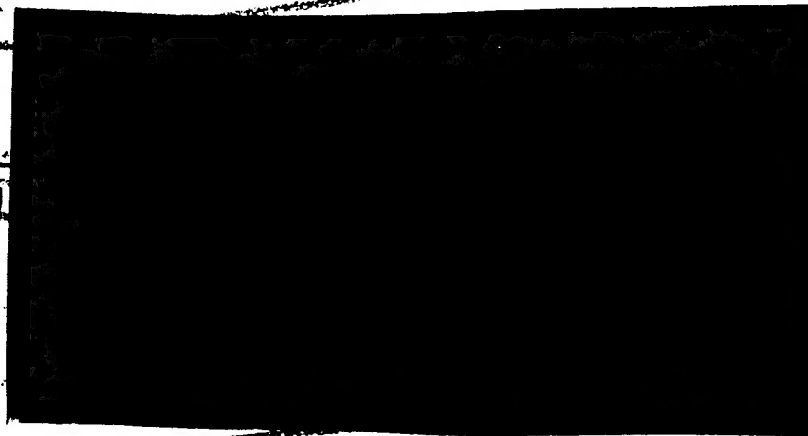
Dealing With Terrorists?

Luc Reinette, fugitive leader of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, a pro-independence terrorist group in the French Antilles, announced on 2 July that he met twice last year with emissaries of the French Government. He claimed that French officials wanted to work out a moratorium on terrorist acts. Reinette's account has been disputed by one government spokesman, who acknowledged only that an intermediary from Foreign Minister Dumas met with the terrorist leader at Reinette's request.

b1
b3

~~Secret~~

Greece



b1
b3

b1
b3

Romania

Payment for Clemency?

In late May a Bucharest court tried and convicted Ahmed Ali Hersh, the man arrested for murdering Jordanian Embassy Counselor Amir S. Mufti last 4 December. Hersh was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, but, [REDACTED] he is likely to be released after one year upon payment of a small sum for each day remaining in his sentence. This [REDACTED] would amount to about \$50,000 for avoidance of 19 years' imprisonment. [REDACTED] Hersh acted with one accomplice who had passed the weapon to him. [REDACTED]

b1
b3

West Bank

Jewish Underground Trial Ends

On 10 July the Jerusalem District Court convicted 15 members of the "Jewish Underground" organization on numerous charges ranging from murder to membership in a terrorist organization. The defendants had argued against the terrorism charge by claiming they had only acted to protect themselves from Arab terrorism. The three-judge panel ruled that the Jewish Underground was in fact a terrorist organization and concluded that "terror against terror is terror." Three of the defendants were sentenced to life in prison, while the sentences of the other 12 range from four months to 10 years; portions of the latter group's sentences have been commuted [REDACTED]

b3

Syria



b1
b3

Kuwait

Aid to Confrontation States Terminated

On 17 July the National Assembly voted to cancel Kuwaiti aid commitments to Syria, Jordan, and the PLO under the 1978 Baghdad Pact. Assembly members charged that the nearly \$300 million per year that Kuwait has paid out to those states has been used neither for confrontation with Israel nor for direct aid to the Palestinian people. A factor in the decision may have been the popular belief that Syria was behind the 11 July cafe bombings in Kuwait and that Jordan may reach an agreement with Israel that would preclude the resettlement of Kuwait's large Palestinian community. [REDACTED]

b3

The government is unlikely to overrule the Assembly vote, but probably will find a way to deliver the aid to the confrontation states, possibly tying Syrian funds to a promise by Damascus to control terrorism. Syria and Jordan are [REDACTED] worried that other donor countries may follow Kuwait's example. [REDACTED]

b3

Guatemala

Surge in Terrorist Violence

Increased kidnappings and murders in the capital area in recent weeks prompted Guatemalan Chief of State Mejia on 4 July to threaten to impose a "state of exception," restricting the press and other civil liberties. Public reaction from Guatemala's politicians has been uniformly negative, and some have charged that the military intelligence components probably are responsible for some of these incidents:

- On 1 July a youth was killed on the campus of the University of San Carlos in Guatemala City. This was the third murder on the campus in a month.
- On 2 July a student at the Quetzaltenango campus of the University of San Carlos was abducted by unknown persons.
- On 5 July a leader of the student workers' union and his family sought refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala City, presumably to escape the violence.
- On 12 July a professor and financial expert who had helped draft Guatemala's new value-added tax was found shot to death. He had disappeared several days earlier. [REDACTED]

b3

No one has claimed responsibility for these attacks. However, rightwing elements, who see their electoral prospects fading in the months before the November elections, may be responsible for some of the violence. [REDACTED]

b3

Chile

Terrorists Target Mormon Church

On 4 July six Mormon churches were the targets of coordinated bombings throughout Chile. There were no injuries and property damage was extensive at only one location. The chapels were also spray painted with slogans saying, "Yanks out of Chile" and "Easter Island is Chilean territory" - a reference to a US plan to use the tiny Pacific island as an emergency landing site for the space shuttle. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claimed responsibility for the bombings in a communique that charged that the Mormon church is the "spearhead of the United States intelligence services." In addition, the US-Chilean Binational Center at Rancagua, just south of Santiago, was bombed. No injuries or serious damage were reported. [REDACTED]

b3

~~Secret~~

Bombings of US-related facilities in Chile have increased markedly over the past three years. [REDACTED] there was one such bombing in 1982, five in 1983, 14 in 1984, and, as of early July, 15 in 1985. Mormon facilities were bombed eight times prior to the new spate of attacks. Although Chilean President Pinochet formally lifted his imposed state of siege in June, the bombings continue. [REDACTED]

b3

b3

Peru

Terrorists Strike Lima Area in Coordinated Attacks

Lima suffered a week of violence with a power blackout on 10 July, attacks on six police stations on 12 July, riots and protests in four prisons starting on 13 July, and an attack on the US Consulate building on 14 July:

- On 10 July Sendero Luminoso rebels destroyed furniture and shattered windows in bombing attacks on four district headquarters of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) party, due to take power on 28 July. In addition to the bombings, most of the capital was blacked out for nearly 20 minutes after bomb blasts destroyed electric power pylons in the foothills near Lima.
- On 12 July Tupac Amaru terrorists staged simultaneous hit-and-run attacks on six police stations in the poorer sections in Lima. No injuries were reported. Tupac Amaru members visited a local press office the next day, defending the attacks and threatening to harm "Yankees" possibly presaging their attack on the US Consulate on the 14th.
- On 13 July Sendero Luminoso inmates staged revolts in five prisons in the Lima area. Prisoners took one hostage in the Lurigancho women's prison and six in the Santa Barbara women's prison. [REDACTED]
- On 14 July presumed Tupac Amaru terrorists fired several shots at the US Consulate in Miraflores. There was limited damage and no injuries were reported. [REDACTED]

b1

b3

b3

b1

b3

[REDACTED] The police station attacks also marked the first time that Tupac Amaru has claimed responsibility for coordinated attacks against the police. [REDACTED]

South Africa

Wave of Bombings Strikes Durban

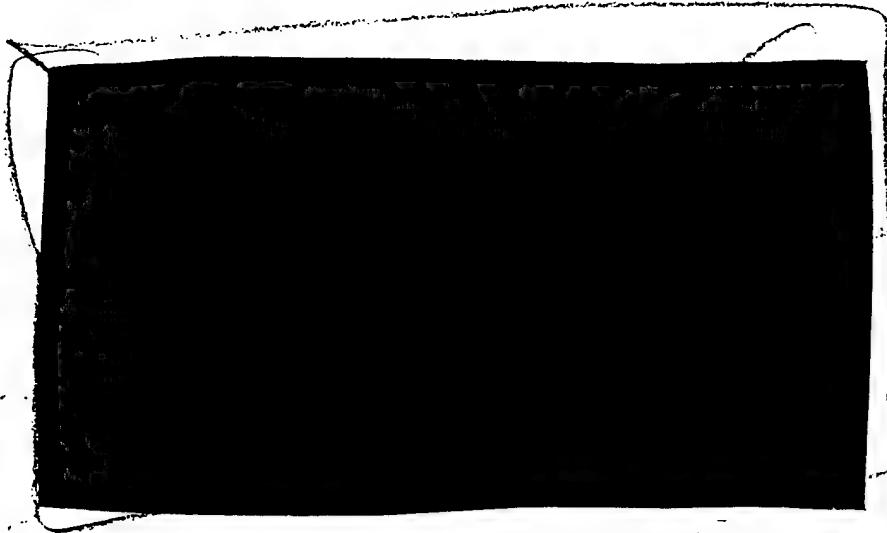
A series of bombings have occurred in the last month against power substations, public offices, and a restaurant in the Durban area. The first wave of six bombings, during 15-21 June, probably was intended to commemorate the 1976 Soweto riots. After the 20 June explosion of a pamphlet bomb, police in an unusual display of concern--cordoned off the area and began routinely checking suspicious packages. Two additional bombings occurred on 12 and 15 July. Only a few injuries were reported. Pretoria has blamed the outlawed African National Congress for the incidents. [REDACTED]

b3

~~Sec~~

~~Secret~~

South Asia



b1
b3

Pakistan

Explosions Damage American Cultural Center, Pan Am Office

On 14 July a small homemade bomb was thrown over a wall into the grounds of the American Center in Lahore. The explosion caused no injuries and only slight damage. Although the timing of the attack suggests a desire to avoid casualties, the device contained about a kilogram of explosive and screws and other bits of metal that acted as shrapnel. No one has claimed responsibility, but a letter was delivered to the US Embassy in Islamabad that afternoon that threatened "unexampled punishment" for the United States in Pakistan because of the US Government's intention to close Beirut airport. (S)

b3

On the evening of the same day, a bomb was placed in front of the Pan Am offices in Karachi. A passerby (S) moved it away from the building before it detonated; the explosion wounded him and two other persons. There were no claims, but local police picked up about 150 suspects, including eight Iranians whom they plan to charge in the attack. (S)

} b3

It is not yet known whether the two attacks were related. The Lahore letter was signed by the initials "R.A.C.," but we know of no violent group that uses these initials in Pakistan or elsewhere. The Iranian Embassy and Islamic center in Islamabad have been implicated in previous anti-American terrorist plots, however. (S)

b3

~~Secret~~

Terrorism in Europe,
1984/85 (Part I)

b3

European countries rank high on the list of those afflicted by political terrorism. Occasional terrorist acts take place in countries of the Eastern Bloc, but the strong and repressive security establishments and the limited observance of civil rights in these countries inhibit most would-be terrorists. Thus, it is in the liberal democratic states of Western Europe that terrorists seem to thrive.

b3

Most of the terrorists operating in Western Europe fall into three broad categories:

b3

- Indigenous leftwing extremists.
- Indigenous separatists and irredentists.
- Foreigners, chiefly from the Middle East.

During the past year and a half, leftwing terrorist groups in West Germany, France, and Italy rebounded from government counterterrorism successes and demonstrated violently that predictions of their imminent demise had been premature. Established groups in Spain, Portugal, and Greece continued their terrorist campaigns, while new groups surfaced in Belgium and the Netherlands, both countries hitherto relatively free from terrorism. There were disturbing indications that leftwing terrorists of several nationalities were beginning to band together.

b3

The Irish, Basque, and Corsican separatists all suffered severe blows at the hands of the governments with which they have been warring but demonstrated their staying power by continuing nevertheless to engage in terrorist acts. Armenian terrorism also continued, although at a lower level than in previous years. In 1984 over 60 incidents in Europe involved citizens of the Middle East, most frequently Palestinians and Libyans. Overall, nearly 250 international terrorist incidents took place in Europe, more than in any other region of the world.

b3

This article deals with the 1984/85 activities of indigenous European terrorist groups. Part II, to be published in the 26 August issue, will deal with the spillover of terrorism into Europe generated by Middle Eastern groups.

b3

Leftwing Terrorism—the "Euroterrorist Alliance"

In France, the leftwing extremist group Action Directe (AD) conducted a number of bombings in the summer of 1984 against targets that it declared to be involved with NATO and the Western defense effort. Among them were the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, the European Space Agency, and the Western European Union. Two similar AD bombings against defense-related industrial firms followed in October. Especially galling to the French Government, most of the AD terrorists involved had been in prison until released in an amnesty following the election of Francois Mitterrand in 1981.

b3

In Belgium, a new leftwing extremist group, the Communist Combatant Cells (CCC), surfaced on 2 October with a number of bombings in Brussels. The targets were facilities of Litton Data Systems, Honeywell-Europe, and the West German truck manufacturer M.A.N. In its communiques claiming credit for the actions, the CCC linked the targets to NATO, in particular to the deployment of the new NATO cruise missiles. In December the CCC bombed the headquarters of Prime Minister Martens' Democratic Party (which had supported deployment of the new missiles). It also bombed, at six points, the pipeline bringing fuel from West Germany for NATO forces. And it bombed a communications antenna at Bierset Airfield near Liege, where aircraft assigned to NATO are based.

b3

In West Germany, although the Red Army Faction (RAF) did not physically enter the fray until December,

b1

b3

b3

Secret

- First, the RAF prisoners would stage yet another hunger strike to press their longstanding demands to be collocated (potentially making them easier to rescue) and to be treated as political prisoners.
- Second, the members of the RAF Periphery (the militant supporters and sympathizers) would conduct a "low-level" bombing campaign against NATO and West German Government targets.
- Third, the RAF Commando (the hardcore urban guerrillas) would conduct a number of unspecified "spectacular" terrorist operations against targets related to NATO—presumably assassinations or kidnappings of important persons associated with NATO or bombings resulting in massive damage or casualties at NATO-related facilities.

b1
b3

[REDACTED]

The arrest of seven leading members and the compromise of their targeting information would lead most groups to lie low, but in the past the RAF had tenaciously followed its plans even after they had been compromised. Consequently, West German authorities were not surprised when on 4 December, the opening day of their trial, leading RAF members Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar announced the beginning of a hunger strike by RAF prisoners in support of their demands. More than 30 other RAF prisoners joined the hunger strike.

b3

The violent phase began on 17 December, when RAF supporters firebombed a Siemens Company warehouse in Frankfurt. The next day the RAF Commando attempted a spectacular attack: a man dressed in a US Marine Corps uniform drove a car rigged with explosives onto the grounds of the NATO officer's training school in Oberammergau, parked it, and then ran off. Only a faulty timing mechanism

b3

The seventh—actually the first—had been arrested on 22 June near Stuttgart in an unrelated incident.

prevented a potentially devastating explosion. By the end of December, more than a dozen related incidents of violence had been recorded in West Germany, including incendiary or bombing attacks against French, US, and Turkish diplomatic installations.

b3

Culmination of the Campaign. The apparently coordinated international campaign continued through January, as reports spread that some of the RAF hunger strikers were nearing death. In the Netherlands, a new group, the Northern Terror Front, conducted a number of bombings in sympathy with the RAF, though there is debate whether this was not simply the work of an individual. A group in Greece conducted a similar bombing. In Brussels, a CCC team bombed the guardpost at the US NATO Support Activity building; two US servicemen would have been killed, except that they ran out of the building. The CCC declared in its subsequent communique that the group would no longer try to avoid causing casualties. In Paris, an AD team assassinated Gen. Rene Audran, the Defense Ministry official in charge of selling French arms abroad; it was the first ever premeditated AD killing with possible RAF participation. In West Germany, one RAF terrorist was killed and another seriously injured as they bombed a computer facility. On 1 February in Munich, an RAF team murdered Dr. Ernst Zimmermann, head of the German firm Motoren und Turbinen Union (MTU) as well as of the West German association of aerospace firms.

b3

Shortly after the Zimmermann assassination, the RAF prisoners abandoned their hunger strike, declaring that their underlying objectives had been achieved. This signaled the end of the campaign; for several months thereafter, all three groups refrained from terrorist attacks. Even lucrative events where terrorist attacks would earn the perpetrators enormous publicity—such as the Bonn Economic Summit and the Paris Air Show—passed without major incident. Nevertheless, since none of the perpetrators have been captured, the groups clearly retain the capability to conduct further major terrorist attacks.

Secret

Evidence of Links. The timing of the attacks and the similarity of the targets suggested that the three groups were in some fashion working together in what was termed a "Euroterrorist alliance." There was more specific evidence as well, some rhetorical, some physical:

- The CCC indicated that its attack on a communications antenna at Bierset Airfield was in commemoration of the 1981 bombing by the RAF of facilities at the US airbase in Ramstein, West Germany. It dedicated its attack on the US NATO Support Activity building to past RAF martyrs and current RAF hunger strikers.
- The points at which the CCC bombed the NATO pipeline in Belgium in December [REDACTED]
- Examination of the RAF's Oberammergau device revealed it contained dynamite from a batch of explosives stolen the previous year from a Belgian quarry. A car bomb planted earlier in 1984 in Paris by Action Directe had contained dynamite from the same source, and more of it was found in the possession of a Turkish emigre associated with Action Directe when he was arrested trying to enter France in April 1985.
- In mid-January 1985 the RAF and Action Directe issued an unprecedented joint communique in Paris declaring they had united in a war against NATO.
- Later the same month, Action Directe dedicated its slaying of General Audran to the memory of an RAF terrorist who had died some years earlier in a shootout with West German police.
- RAF press releases crowed over the enormous reaction the international anti-NATO campaign had generated both in the media and in the halls of government; one took particular note of the fact that US Secretary of State Shultz had mentioned the campaign in a speech [REDACTED]

More Smoke Than Fire? The abundant evidence, however, indicates that such cooperation as did occur was minimal. Cooperation on the logistic front has

been common among West European terrorist groups in the past, and many of them have long opposed capitalism, NATO, and the US role in Europe. What these ideologically compatible groups apparently did was to conduct similar operations, during a particular time period, against local elements of a mutual international enemy. There is no evidence of a merger among them, a point that was made by some members of Action Directe who specifically denied that their organization had merged with the RAF. Moreover, membership in the alliance was far from universal.

Other Leftwing Terrorism

In Italy, the Red Brigades did not participate in the anti-NATO campaign, despite their known anti-"imperialist" and anti-NATO sentiments. In fact, the Red Brigades did very little in 1984: they claimed responsibility for the assassination in Rome in February 1984 of US citizen Leonon Hunt, Director General of the Multi-National Task Force in the Sinai. Authorities have considerable doubt that this claim was genuine. The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) also claimed credit for the act, but the evidence of culpability is sparse and ambiguous.

In 1984 the BR underwent a serious factional struggle, with those who favored a primary reliance on violence--generally the newer members--besting and ejecting those members who advocated that the organization split its efforts between violence and political action. The first confirmed BR terrorist act in more than a year took place in March 1985, with the murder of a Rome University economist involved with government efforts to reduce cost-of-living wage adjustments. In the first half of 1985, the authorities arrested a number of important BR fugitives, including Barbara Balzarani, believed to be the senior Red Brigades member still at large (she was wanted for numerous offenses, including involvement in the assassination of Aldo Moro). These arrests should set the organization back for a few months at least.

In the past, expatriate Italian terrorists in France have been connected with Action Directe, and it is possible that some Italians were involved in the anti-NATO campaign as AD members.

Secret

In Spain, the October First Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) continued sporadically to conduct attacks against government, military, and business targets, as well as against interests of foreign countries it regards as "imperialist." The group also robbed banks and launched an extortion campaign to raise funds. Some of GRAPO's attacks were against French businesses in Spain, in support of the protest by the Spanish Basque terrorist group ETA of a French crackdown on its operations and personnel in southern France.* Similarly, in mid-January 1985 GRAPO attacked a Mercedes-Benz dealership in Barcelona, declaring its solidarity with the "political prisoners" of West Germany; there is no evidence, however, of any concrete linkage between GRAPO and the other Euroterrorists. On 19 January 1985 Spanish police and security forces rounded up some 30 members of GRAPO—all the members they knew about, except for one who fled to France. The group has been very quiet since then.

In Portugal, the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) suffered a devastating police crackdown in mid-1984 in which several dozen of its members—including its political leaders—were arrested. Within a few months, however, the group rebounded with a new round of terrorist attacks against landowners, business leaders, and government interests. In addition, beginning in October the group began attacking foreign targets as well. In solidarity with ETA, FP-25 struck at French business targets. In solidarity with the Euroterrorists of West Germany, France, and Belgium, FP-25 fired 60-mm mortar shells at the US Embassy and demanded that Portugal quit NATO. In December, NATO vessels in Lisbon harbor and NATO's Iberian headquarters suffered mortar attacks. In claiming responsibility for these attacks, FP-25 made clear that it was acting independently, and that it was in no way associated formally with the Euroterrorist alliance.

* There was no previous evidence of operational cooperation between GRAPO and ETA, and, considering the disparities between their memberships, philosophies, and goals, such cooperation seems unlikely. Thus, these incidents probably were meant as a simple demonstration of solidarity with another terrorist group. This in itself is rather disquieting, since it suggests that GRAPO thinks terrorists are somehow brothers deserving of support regardless of their goals.

In Greece, the virulently anti-US group Revolutionary Organization 17 November shot and wounded a US Army master sergeant in Athens in April 1984.

Early this year, the group assassinated a Greek publisher, condemning him as pro-American. On 1 April a new leftist group calling itself Anti-State Struggle surfaced when it killed a public prosecutor in Athens.

On 15 May 1985 police staking out a stolen motorcycle stumbled on two operatives of Anti-State Struggle; in the ensuing shootout, one terrorist and one policeman were killed and two other policemen mortally wounded.

A Mysterious Incident. In February 1985 a primitive black-powder bomb exploded at "Bobby's II," a bar in the Athens suburb of Glyfada frequented by US servicemen. No one was killed, but more than 60 persons were wounded, most only slightly. An anonymous telephone caller claimed credit in the name of the National Front, predecessor of the rightwing Cypriot group EOKA-B that during the 1970s waged a terrorist war on behalf of *enosis*, the union of Cyprus and Greece. EOKA-B disbanded in 1978, making it hard to credit the claim of the National Front.

Separatist and Irredentist Terrorism

Most of the separatist and irredentist movements of Western Europe constitute minorities whose demands are impossible to satisfy but whose hatreds are so

Secret

Secret

Recent Developments in Armenian Terrorism

b3 Because the homeland of their forebears lies largely in Europe and because the primary focus of their animosity is the Turkish Government, the Armenian terrorists are often thought of as European irredentists. In fact, most of the Armenian terrorists hail from the Middle East, and the "country" that they aim to reestablish never actually existed in modern history.

b3 Although the names of the groups and their operatives have changed repeatedly, over the past few years the Armenian terrorists have been concentrated in two main strands: a leftwing strand centered on the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) and a rightwing strand associated with the international Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF), better known as the Dashnak Party.

b3 ASALA originated in the mid-1970s in the Armenian quarter of East Beirut. Its members, heavily influenced by radical and left-leaning Lebanese and Palestinians, offered a direct challenge to the traditional dominance of the once revolutionary but now conservative Dashnak Party, not only in Lebanon but in other countries—France, Canada, and the United States—in which large numbers of Armenians had settled following their diaspora. The Dashnak response was to establish a competing terrorist group, the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), also headquartered in East Beirut and composed largely of Lebanese Armenians.

b3 The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 made it difficult for the Armenian terrorists to continue using their convenient operational bases in Beirut, and the extremists dispersed to Iran, Syria, and the Syrian-controlled part of Lebanon. ASALA also maintains a propaganda office in Greece.

b3 Already weakened by a serious internal division over the use of indiscriminate violence, ASALA suffered a crisis in mid-1983, after hardliners set off a bomb at Orly Airport outside Paris that killed seven persons and wounded more than 60, most of them innocent bystanders. A faction that believed ASALA should attack only Turkish targets split from the more militant members, establishing a separate group called the ASALA Revolutionary Movement (ASALA-RM). The intensity of their disagreement resulted in an armed clash between the two factions in the Bekaa Valley in July 1983 that left four ASALA members dead.

As a result of these problems, ASALA terrorist activity has been at a low level during the past 18 months, with only the following incidents on record:

- In March 1984 in Tehran, following an announcement by Turkish Prime Minister Ozal that he would visit Iran, terrorists associated with ASALA (faction unknown) shot and wounded two Turkish diplomats as they were leaving their homes to go to work. Another Armenian terrorist was killed when the bomb he was trying to install in another Turkish diplomat's car blew up in his face.
- In April 1984 in Tehran, an ASALA operative (faction unknown) shot and killed a Turkish businessman.
- In August 1984 in Beirut, ASALA bombed the shops of three allegedly "reactionary" Armenian merchants.
- In December 1984 in Beirut, the Air France ticket office was bombed, probably by ASALA-RM, to protest the imprisonment of Armenian extremists in France.

Nothing has been heard from the Justice Commandos for some time. In their place, however, a new group has sprung up called the Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA). Like the rightist JCAG, it is believed to be a creature of the Dashnaks, and like JCAG its raison d'être seems to be competing with the leftist ASALA for the allegiance of the young adult activists of the Armenian diaspora. The ARA conducted only three operations in the past year and a half, but all of them were major incidents:

- In June 1984 in Vienna, an ARA car bomb killed the Turkish labor attaché and injured five other persons.
- In September in Istanbul, two ARA members died while preparing explosive devices for use against an unknown Turkish target.
- In November in Vienna, ARA members shot and killed the Turkish Deputy Director of the UN Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.
- In March 1985 in Ottawa, three members of ARA seized the Turkish Embassy. The Ambassador was injured when he escaped by jumping from a window. A Canadian security guard was killed and 13 persons were held hostage for several hours before the terrorists surrendered.

Secret

deeply rooted that there is little their opponents can do to mollify them. The Irish Catholic citizens on whose behalf the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) claims to be operating, for example, constitute only about a third of Ulster's population. Not all of them support the Provos's goals—much less their tactics—while the Protestant majority is uniformly and adamantly opposed to them. Thus, the demands of the Provos cannot reasonably be accommodated.

The desires of many Armenians for redress of historical grievances are also both understandable and exceedingly difficult to satisfy. Few Armenians remain in Turkey—almost none in the Turkish part of the historical Armenian homeland—and the modern Turks deny responsibility for what may have happened under the Ottomans there 70 years ago. The expatriate Armenian terrorists—a tiny minority of all Armenians—who prey upon Turkish targets therefore have no rational prospect of success.

Sometimes, enlightened government policies lure supporters away from the separatist extremists until only a small, embittered, and recalcitrant hardcore remains to continue the struggle. In Spain, for example, the Basque separatists have slowly lost the influence they had developed during the Franco years, as decentralization and democratization have unfolded under the present constitutional monarchy; nevertheless, the Military Wing of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) refuses to give up. Similarly, almost all Corsicans are basically satisfied with the present governing arrangement, and that no more than 2 percent of the Corsican people favor independence from France. Among the few who do favor independence are some very active terrorists from the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FNLC).

In Northern Ireland, 1984 produced the fewest casualties of any year in the 15-year terrorist struggle, and in the first half of 1985 this trend appeared to be holding. Undoubtedly, this was in part a consequence of the "supergrass" program, by which an informer is offered immunity from confessed crimes in exchange for providing evidence against his fellow terrorists.

"Grass," short for "snake in the grass," is the London underworld term for informer; thus a supergrass is an informer who turns in lots of people.

Implemented in 1983, amidst growing controversy over the violation of traditional British judicial practices, the system resulted in the conviction of scores of accused IRA terrorists on the sole evidence of informers who stood to gain immunity or reduced sentences, and in some cases a new identity, in exchange for their testimony. In addition, the

Members not only of the Provisional IRA but also of its Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), as well as its Protestant counterpart, the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF), were snagged by the supergrass system.

Some escaped arrest by sheltering abroad, but even that did not save them all. In early 1984, for example, Dublin ended its tradition of considering the members of the Provisional IRA and INLA to be political refugees exempt from extradition by agreeing to extradite Dominic "Mad Dog" McGlinchey, the INLA Chief of Staff. After a trial in Ulster, McGlinchey was convicted of murdering a 63-year-old postmistress in Northern Ireland.

Despite its vicissitudes, on 12 October 1984 the Provisional IRA came very close to pulling off one of the most successful terrorist attacks in history by bombing the hotel housing Prime Minister Thatcher and her Cabinet while they were attending the Conservative Party conference in Brighton. The bomb's digital timing mechanism had apparently been set a month in advance, a reflection of the growing sophistication of the Northern Irish terrorists in the manufacture of explosive devices. Although Mrs. Thatcher and most of the members of the Cabinet escaped injury, four persons were killed, including a member of Parliament, and more than 30 other persons were wounded.

In 1984 the British judiciary began balking at the way convictions were being achieved via the supergrass system. In just one case, an appeals court judge overturned the convictions of 35 persons who had been found guilty of various terrorism-related crimes based

Secret

Secret

b3 on information provided by one man, himself an accused terrorist. More recently, several judges have refused to return convictions based solely on the evidence of supergrasses, finding their testimony inconsistent and "not believable."

b3 In Spain, the ETA suffered a series of stiff blows during the past 18 months. Tougher antiterrorism laws were proposed, and budget increases led to the bolstering of the counterterrorism forces, permitting them to adopt more aggressive tactics within the country. In addition, a series of political initiatives from Madrid enhanced the political and economic autonomy of the Basque region, thereby undercutting the support of the Basque community the ETA needs to remain viable over the long term.

b3 During the same period, in response to continuing Spanish diplomatic pressure, French security forces began arresting accused Basque terrorists who had long enjoyed sanctuary in southern France and who were believed to be using such sanctuaries as bases from which to stage terrorist operations into Spain. Some were forcibly resettled in northern France (of those, some later infiltrated back to the Basque area of southern France); others were deported to various African and Latin American countries. Three, accused on apparently credible evidence of capital crimes, were extradited to Spain to stand trial, in a notable break with the French tradition (on which the "ctarras" had long relied) of refusing extradition in political cases. The extraditions were criticized by French supporters of this tradition.

b3 *The Counterterrorists.* Not the least of ETA's problems in France were the activities of the mysterious Antiterrorism Liberation Group (GAL), which surfaced in December 1983 with a number of attacks on ETA members and supporters in their French sanctuaries. During the last 18 months, GAL attackers killed 12 persons accused of being members or supporters of ETA, and wounded at least 23 others. Anonymous spokesmen explicitly identified most of these attacks as retaliation for specific ETA attacks against Spanish officials and police.

b3 * One of the two who had been acquitted subsequently applied for political asylum in France on the basis that his acquittal proved the accusations against him were politically motivated. The French Government denied the request.

A number of GAL operatives have been apprehended. They constitute a mixed bag of members of the Spanish and French criminal underworld—often veterans of the Spanish or French Foreign Legions. Neither the identity of GAL's directors, however, nor the sources of its funding, equipment, and intelligence have been firmly established. Some observers have speculated that Basque businessmen and industrialists, tired of ETA's attacks on their personnel and facilities, as well as ETA's "revolutionary taxes," may be behind GAL.

b1
b3 Inevitably, the extradition of *ctarras* produced a backlash in Spain in the form of dozens of attacks by ETA on French-registered vehicles and French businesses—especially French auto dealers whose large show windows offered attractive and vulnerable targets. Because both the GAL attacks in France and the ETA responses in Spain cut across national boundaries, they were included in our count of international incidents. They were, in fact, the primary cause of the increase in the number of international terrorist incidents recorded in Western Europe in 1984.

b3 In France, the FNLC remained active during the past year and a half but, owing to the arrests, trials, and convictions of several leading members, on a downward trend. Although precise numbers are not available, the FNLC is believed to have carried out about 800 bombings in 1982, about 600 in 1983, and probably fewer than 400 last year (most on the island, a few on the mainland). At midyear 1985, in fact, after a night of numerous bombings, the group declared a cease-fire. The pause, however, is likely to be a short one. Nevertheless, since most of the FNLC's bombs cause no casualties and little damage, and since it receives very little support from the Corsicans, the FNLC constitutes more of a nuisance than a serious terrorist threat.

Secret

Counterterrorism Prospects

Indigenous Efforts. The democratic countries have found that the most effective and legal means of dealing with terrorists are to improve the security around probable targets, tighten their laws—by making membership in a terrorist group a crime, for example—and enhance security service and police capabilities so they can find the terrorists and put them behind bars.

International Cooperation. After every major international terrorist event, affected countries seek ways to improve cooperation among their police, security, and intelligence services. At the current time, virtually all relevant information about terrorists in the possession of one West European government is shared with the others that need it; and all of the governments concerned have continued to search actively for ways in which they can work together more closely and effectively.

The impediments to expanding cooperation rest largely on basic political or philosophical differences among the countries. The French tradition of offering political asylum, for example, usually prevents Paris from agreeing to extradite accused terrorists unless they are indicted on purely criminal charges—but this is rarely possible in terrorist cases.

Innovative Legal Measures. Besides improving police and security capabilities and international cooperation, some West European governments have tried innovative measures in the legal realm. One example is the supergrass system in Northern Ireland, now under legal counterattack. Another was the temporary legislation in Italy several years ago that permitted authorities to offer vastly reduced sentences to truly "penitent" terrorists. Several hundred accused terrorists turned informer, enabling authorities to put the major leftwing terrorist groups all but out of business for nearly two years. In view of such successes, Spain last year instituted a de facto "penitent" policy, with formal provisions included in an antiterrorism bill before parliament.

Turkey also adopted a "repentance" law in June 1985 to encourage members of subversive groups to become informers.

Not all the legal developments have favored the counterterrorism forces, however. In Italy the judicial and penal system had been under heavy criticism for years over abuses of the preventive detention laws. More than half of the inmates, including many who had been imprisoned for years, were still awaiting trial or the processing of their appeals. In some cases, this was merely a reflection of the slowness of the Italian legal process; in other cases, authorities were keeping suspects (especially accused terrorists and gangsters) in "pretrial detention" as long as they could before admitting they lacked the evidence to obtain convictions. In an attempt to redress abuses, a reform law scheduled to take effect later this year would limit the imposition of preventive detention—to be called "protective custody"—and could result in the release of some 300 suspected or convicted terrorists.

Greece an Exception. Most of the West European governments suffering from terrorism have established aggressive and sophisticated counterterrorism programs and cooperate actively with one another. The Greek Government is an exception. Although Athens participates in some of the international counterterrorism working groups that have been established in recent years, it has not done so in the spirit of expanded cooperation.

Athens has been frequently criticized for its lack of success in pursuing and neutralizing indigenous terrorists, and for its failure to provide adequate security for likely terrorist targets. Security at the Athens airport, for example, has been notoriously lax. The terrorist who fired the rocket against the Alia aircraft on 4 April walked into the airport through a hole in the perimeter fence. The Lebanese terrorists who hijacked TWA Flight 847 on 14 June after it took off from the Athens airport may have brought their pistol and handgrenades right through the

airport security check system [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Greek Government did its counterterrorism reputation no good either, when it released from custody one of the skyjackers' comrades who had missed the plane in Athens in return for the subsequent release of three passengers, two of whom were of Greek extraction. [REDACTED]

A Standoff. In summary, then, many West European countries enjoyed considerable success against terrorists in the past 18 months—especially the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. On the other hand, the French, the Belgians, and the Greeks had relatively little to show for their efforts. In most cases, however, even groups that suffered great blows from the authorities demonstrated the capability and determination to continue their terrorist operations—if at reduced levels for a while [REDACTED]

The consequence appears to be a standoff. The counterterrorism forces seem able to limit but not eliminate the activities of terrorists, since the advantage lies always with the terrorist, who can pick the time, target, and tactic. Moreover, although most individual terrorists will be caught over the long term, terrorist groups have shown they can replenish such losses. Indeed, some terrorist groups in Western Europe seem to have acquired a kind of institutional permanence that enables them to withstand repeated operational failures and decimations of personnel. And terrorism itself seems to have become a kind of "profession" that attracts a small but consistent stream of volunteers who think of themselves as part of an international brotherhood. [REDACTED]

(REVERSE BLANK)

~~Secret~~

Romania's Arab Students: A Growing Terrorist Problem for the Regime

b3

The growing political activism of Arab students attending Romanian universities is complicating President Ceausescu's efforts to maintain good relations with all the countries and political movements in the Middle East and may portend further terrorist activities in Romania. Intra-Arab student rivalries have resulted in several violent incidents in Romania in recent months, and we believe the situation is ripe for additional flareups. Ceausescu's efforts to promote a negotiated settlement in the Middle East, his open support for PLO chief Yasir Arafat, and Romania's ties to Israel could even make the Romanians themselves a target for supporters of the radical Arab states and their client Palestinian groups. Terrorists could also use the student network to carry out attacks against US or other Western targets. Bucharest probably has increased surveillance of its Arab students, but it is no doubt concerned that the security apparatus cannot ensure complete control.

b3

Foreign Students

Bucharest actively promotes a large-scale educational program for foreign university students, mostly from Africa and the Middle East, as part of its efforts to expand relations with the Third World and to bolster its maverick foreign policy. The foreign students—especially the wealthy Arabs—also provide badly needed foreign exchange; since 1979, students not on scholarship must pay their tuition in hard currency.

in 1982 there were approximately 20,000 foreign students in Romania; more than half of them were Arabs. estimate the number of Palestinian students alone at 6,000.

b3

The most serious incident to date involving Arab rivalries was the assassination in Bucharest last December of a Jordanian diplomat by a radical Palestinian student. The attack clearly surprised Romania's security network and caused a major political embarrassment for President Ceausescu. We believe the perpetrator was the Abu Nidal terrorist

group, formerly known as the Black June Organization, which operates out of Syria. Its members have repeatedly attacked Jordanian targets elsewhere and threatened further violence since King Hussein agreed last November to allow PLO leader Arafat to chair a meeting of the Palestine National Council in Amman.

b3

Infighting among Arab students escalated again to terrorist violence in late May when two Romanian security officials were killed attempting to defuse a bomb planted in a Syrian student leader's car. The Romanian police apprehended two suspects.

The force of the explosion was so great that metal car parts were blown four stories into the air. A second bomb was successfully defused.

b3

"Kid Glove" Security Response

Since the December assassination, the Romanians have no doubt been bracing for further trouble and at a minimum have probably stepped up surveillance of the Arab students. In contrast to the often heavy-handed tactics the security service uses with its own citizens, however, Bucharest is extremely careful not to take actions that might provoke the Arabs or create a messy diplomatic incident. In most cases, we believe, they avoid active harassment, restricting their activities to intelligence collection. Only on rare occasions—when very alarmed by the volatility of the situation—does the regime resort to force.

b3

Diplomatic Complications

Ceausescu's desire to be an "honest broker" trying to facilitate peace in the Middle East has given him headaches in trying to maintain good relations with

~~Secret~~

29 July 1985

b3

See

b3 all the squabbling parties. To date he has been fairly successful, but he is facing increasing difficulty from all sides.

Ceausescu's activities earlier this year no doubt attracted much criticism from radical Arabs in Romania and abroad. In February he had highly publicized meetings in Bucharest with Arafat, Israeli Prime Minister Peres, and a special envoy of Egyptian President Mubarak, and he also endorsed the PLO-Jordanian accord of 11 February between Arafat and King Hussein. During a meeting with Ceausescu in Tripoli in March, Libyan leader Qadhafi rejected the Amman agreement as a surrender to Israel, reproached Romania for its relations with Israel, and warned that these policies would have "consequences" for Romania's relations with Arab countries. The threat might presage restrictions on Libyan oil deliveries, but Qadhafi probably hopes his public displeasure alone will bring about a more favorable Romanian attitude. Beyond possible economic reprisals, Ceausescu no doubt fears that Libyan students in Romania will carry out terrorist violence.

b3 Ceausescu is also experiencing pressure from Arab moderates. During a visit to Bucharest in April, Jordanian Foreign Minister Al Masri expressed anger over Ceausescu's refusal to extradite the assassin of the Jordanian diplomat or to allow a Jordanian security team to conduct an interrogation. Even personal appeals from King Hussein did not persuade Ceausescu to cooperate. Consequently, all other bilateral issues--including the King's response to a longstanding invitation to visit Romania--are on hold. While anxious for close ties with Amman, Bucharest no doubt fears that cooperation on the assassination investigation will jeopardize Romania's ties with radical Arabs--Syria and Libya--especially if they are implicated in the murder. The Romanians may also be concerned that the prisoner might reveal embarrassing information about Bucharest's cooperation with various Palestinian groups and that the extradition of the assassin might touch off violence from radical Palestinian students in Romania. To avoid taking sides, the Romanians

Outlook

b1
b3 We think there is also a risk that Ceausescu's role in Middle Eastern politics will sooner or later lead radical Arab students, for the first time, to attack Romanian targets. Ceausescu's initiatives to promote a negotiated Middle East settlement or the conviction and sentencing of the assassin of the Jordanian diplomat might be the catalyst.

b1
b3 Finally, we believe terrorists might use the student network to attack US or other Western targets in Romania. Last March, Lebanese students told Lebanese diplomats that "Islamic Jihad" terrorists in Bucharest were planning attacks against Americans.

b1
b3 The same day, the Embassy received a bomb threat, although no explosives were found. b3

Ceausescu almost certainly recognizes that his Middle East balancing act is becoming more precarious and probably feels particularly vulnerable because the security apparatus cannot ensure complete control of the Arab students. As a result, we think Ceausescu, while not abandoning his evenhanded stand, will be cautious in pursuing activities that would anger Libya

~~Secret~~

or Syria. And we believe he may seek a modus vivendi with potential sponsors of terrorist violence in an effort to gain some protection. To appease the more radical groups, for example, Romania could provide at least some indirect support—training, safehaven, and medical care. Despite such tactics, the probability that Bucharest will experience more violence will remain high so long as there is a large concentration of Arab students in the country [REDACTED]

} b3

(REVERSE BLANK)

23

~~Secret~~

7 0 0 0

~~Secret~~

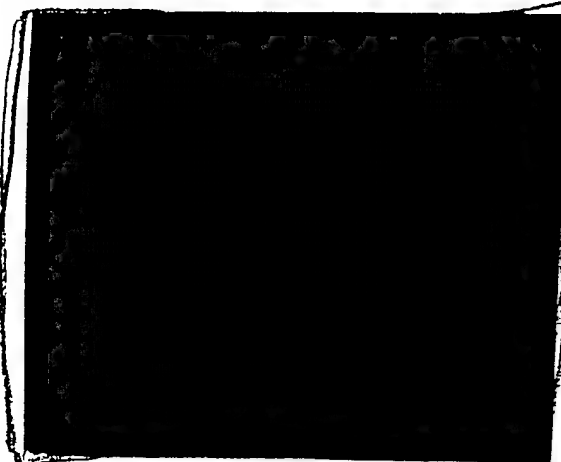
El Salvador:
Tracking Down the Terrorists

b3

Concerted Army operations against the guerrilla faction whose terrorist cadres were responsible for the 19 June massacre of US Marines and civilians are hurting the insurgents. At the same time, the operations have uncovered evidence of an increasing emphasis on coordinated urban warfare by most elements of the five-faction guerrilla alliance, as well as new indications of strong linkages among individual groups and their mentors in Nicaragua.

b3

b1
b3



New Danger Signals

Documents captured by the Airborne Battalion during an attack on a terrorist camp in San Vicente on 25 June indicate that the terrorists have been attempting to strengthen urban cells and develop a network of informers in the cities since last spring. According to an official Salvadoran service, other key goals include large-scale economic sabotage involving the participation of other rebel factions and the "execution of agents of the government," a reference that could include US personnel.

b3

The documents also envision significant growth for PRTC cadres, suggesting that its leaders anticipate

that their expertise in terrorism may catapult the faction into greater prominence within the insurgent alliance. This hope probably has been reinforced by endorsements of the Zona Rosa assassinations by various guerrilla personalities, including premier rebel tactician Joaquin Villalobos, whose faction reportedly provided assistance to the terrorists.

b3

Other signs of support for the PRTC include a variety of reports since April that reveal growing logistic cooperation between the PRTC and another of the smaller factions. One report indicated that the faction has supplied fuzes and other logistic assistance from Nicaragua to the PRTC in El Salvador. The Sandinistas' role was again underscored last week when, according to an official Salvadoran service, the commander of a PRTC unit in northern San Vicente advised other guerrilla commanders that the severity of an Air Force attack earlier that day had forced him to cancel his morning radio contact with Nicaragua.

b3

Despite the retaliation by the Salvadoran armed forces, the success of the 19 June massacre may be accelerating a move by all elements of the guerrilla alliance toward a terrorist-oriented strategy.



b1
b3

~~Secret~~

b3

10 July 1985

~~Secret~~

Outlook

[REDACTED] b1 b3

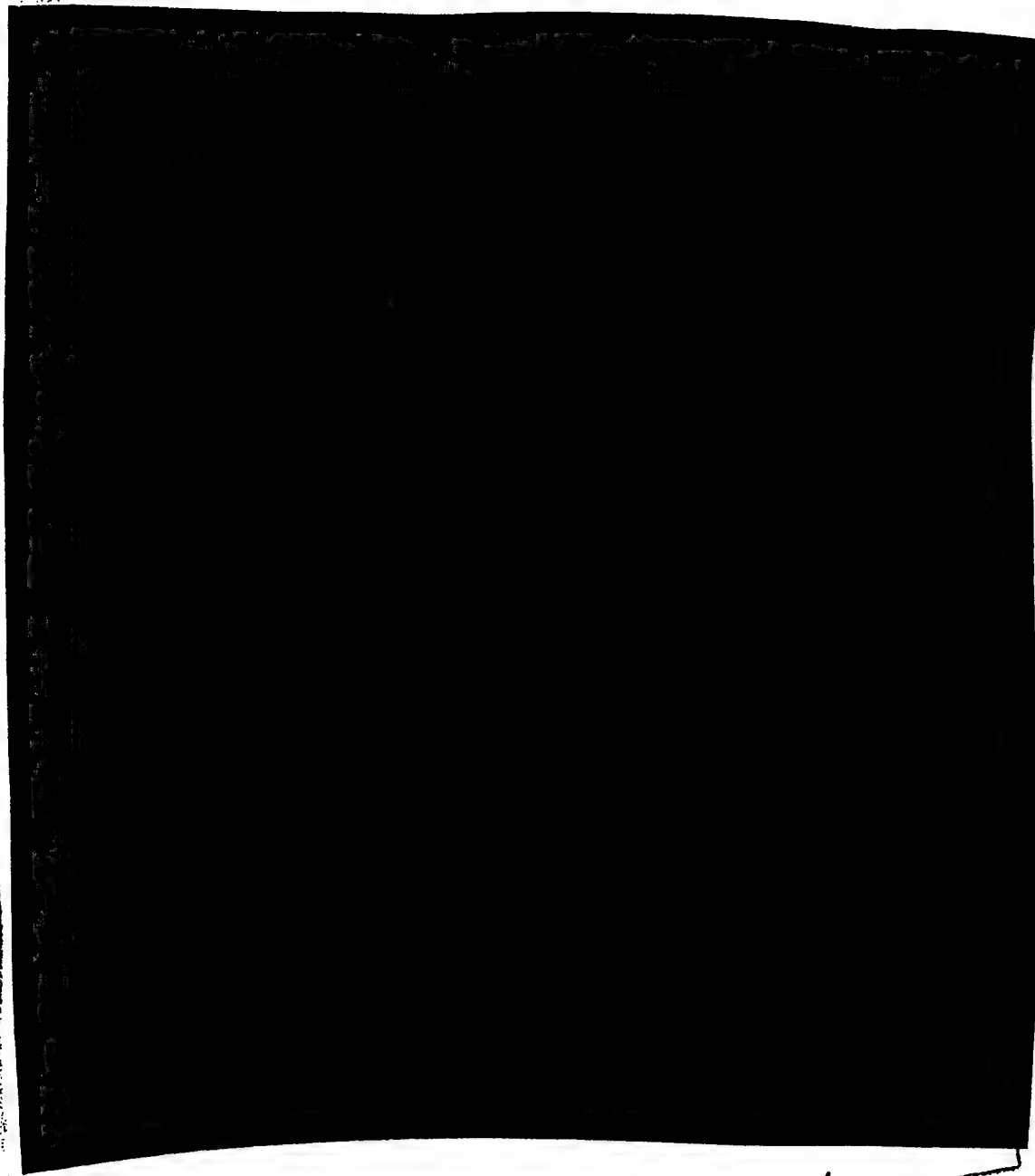
For their part, the armed forces will intensify operations against terrorist bases in the countryside and step up security in the capital. If PRTC losses continue to mount as a result of a sustained Salvadoran armed forces effort, it will help generate stronger arguments and divisions over tactics in the guerrilla alliance as a whole. Overall, government efforts probably will help contain terrorist capabilities, but the movement already under way by growing numbers of factions toward urban warfare suggests that the military will be unable to thwart all terrorist efforts. [REDACTED] } b3

[REDACTED]

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

b1
b3



27

~~Secret~~

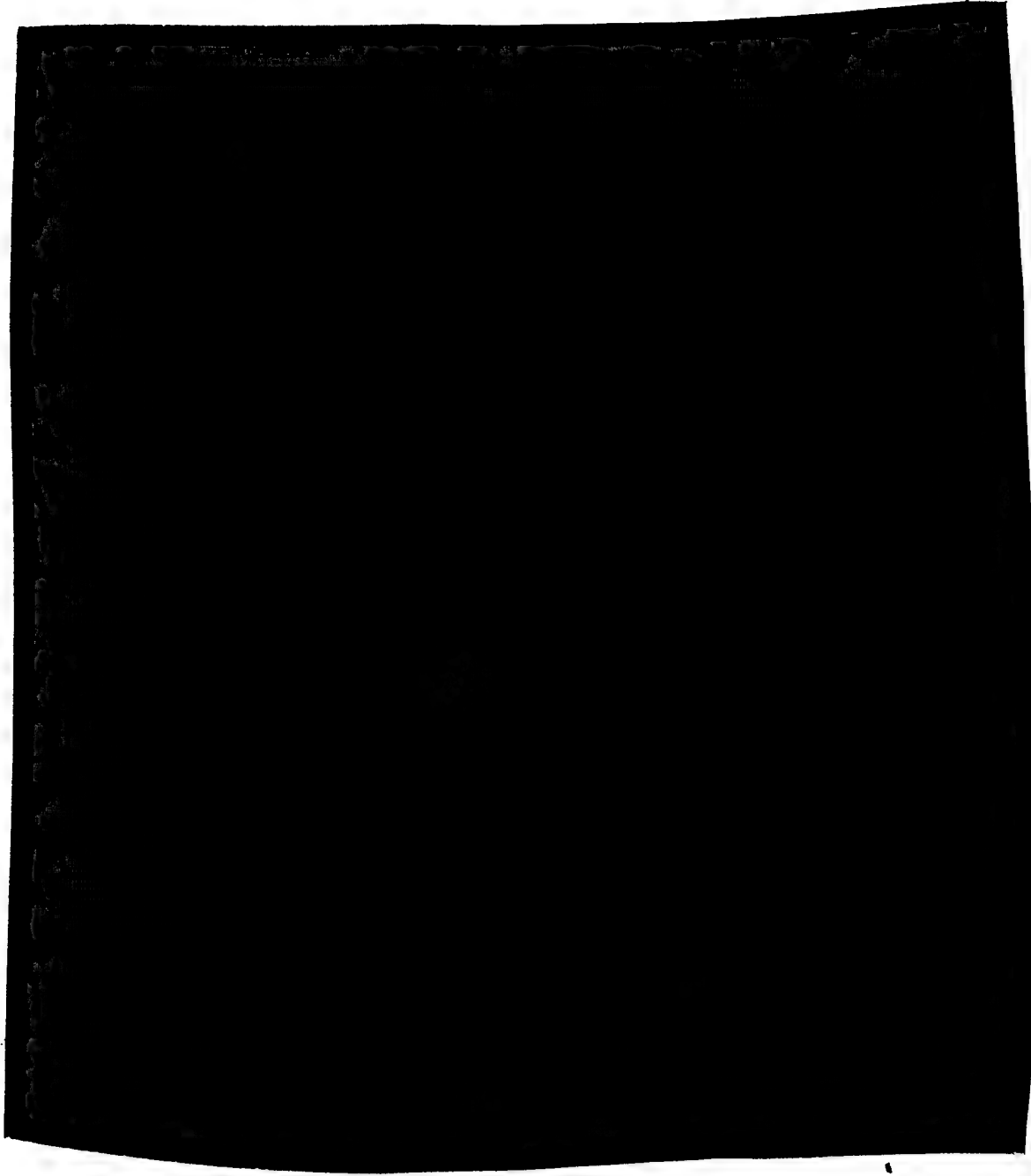
~~July 1988~~

b3

177003

~~SECRET~~

b1
b3



Secret

~~Secret~~



b1
b3

(REVERSE BLANK)

~~Secret~~

The Terrorism Diary for September

b3

Below is a compendium of September dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

b3

<i>1 September 1939</i>	<i>West Germany, Europe.</i> Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland).
<i>1 September 1961</i>	<i>Ethiopia.</i> Eritreans begin armed struggle.
<i>1 September 1969</i>	<i>Libya.</i> Revolution overthrowing monarchy.
<i>1 September 1970</i>	<i>Palestinians.</i> During this month, the Jordanian Army drove the Palestinian guerrillas (fedayeen) out of the country because they refused to stop mounting attacks on Israel from Jordanian soil. In response, Fatah, the largest fedayeen group, established a covert terrorist arm called the Black September Organization, best known for its attack on the Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics in Munich.
<i>1 September 1973</i>	<i>Libya.</i> Oil companies nationalized.
<i>1 September 1981</i>	<i>Central African Republic.</i> Coup brings Kolingba regime to power.
<i>2 September</i>	<i>South Africa.</i> Settlers' Day.
<i>2 September 1945</i>	<i>Vietnam.</i> Independence Day.
<i>3 September 1944</i>	<i>Belgium.</i> Liberation Day.
<i>3 September 1971</i>	<i>Qatar.</i> Independence Day.
<i>3 September 1982</i>	<i>Peru.</i> Death of Sendero Luminoso leader Edith Lagos.
<i>4 September 1970</i>	<i>Chile.</i> Election of President Salvador Allende.
<i>5 September 1960</i>	<i>Senegal.</i> Declaration of republic.
<i>5 September 1972</i>	<i>West Germany.</i> Munich Olympic massacre: Black September Organization killed 11 Israelis; five Arab terrorists, one West German policeman also died.
<i>6 September 1970</i>	<i>Palestinians.</i> Beginning of four-day multiple airline hijacking by Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine: US plane destroyed in Cairo; second US plane, Swissair DC-8, and British DC-8 all destroyed in Jordan; attempted hijacking of El Al plane.
<i>6 September 1973</i>	<i>Swaziland.</i> Independence Day.
<i>7 September 1822</i>	<i>Brazil.</i> Independence Day.

~~Secret~~

29 July 1985

b3

~~Secret~~

8 September 1918	<i>Lithuanian SSR.</i> National Day (beginning of period of independence from Russia between world wars).
8 September 1982	<i>India.</i> Death of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the "Lion of Kashmir."
9 September 1944	<i>Bulgaria.</i> Liberation Day.
9 September 1948	<i>North Korea.</i> National Day.
9 September 1976	<i>China.</i> Death of Mao Zedong.
10 September 1798	<i>Belize.</i> National Day (Battle of St. George's Bay).
10 September 1922	<i>Turkey.</i> Founding of Turkish Communist Party.
10 September 1974	<i>Guinea-Bissau.</i> Republic Day (independence from Portugal).
11 September 1917	<i>Philippines.</i> Birthday of President Ferdinand Marcos.
11 September 1952	<i>Ethiopia.</i> Return of Eritrea from Italian and British control by UN resolution.
11 September 1973	<i>Chile.</i> Coup overthrowing President Salvador Allende by military junta led by Gen. Augusto Pinochet.
12 September 1974	<i>Ethiopia.</i> Overthrow of Haile Selassie.
14 September 1982	<i>Lebanon.</i> Death of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.
15 September 1821	<i>Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.</i> Independence Day.
15 September 1982	<i>Lebanon.</i> Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.
15 September 1985	<i>Jewish world.</i> <i>Rosh Hashana</i> (New Year) begins at sundown.
15 September 1985	<i>Muslim world.</i> <i>Hejira</i> (New Year).
16 September 1810	<i>Mexico.</i> Independence Day.
16 September 1975	<i>Papua New Guinea.</i> Independence Day.
17 September 1982	<i>Lebanon.</i> Massacre in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps (17 September Organization takes its name from this event).
18 September 1810	<i>Chile.</i> Independence Day.
19 September 1983	<i>St. Kitts.</i> Independence Day.

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

20 September 1984	<i>Lebanon.</i> Bombing of US Embassy Annex.
21 September 1964	<i>Malta.</i> Independence Day.
21 September 1972	<i>Philippines.</i> Martial law established. It was later rescinded in January 1981.
21 September 1981	<i>Belize.</i> Independence Day.
22 September 1960	<i>Mali.</i> Independence Day (proclamation of the republic).
22 September 1980	<i>Iran, Iraq.</i> Outbreak of Iran-Iraq war.
23 September 1907	<i>New Zealand.</i> Dominion Day.
23 September 1932	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> Unification of the kingdom. Celebrated since 1964 as National Day.
24 September 1979	<i>Ghana.</i> Inauguration of Third Republic.
25 September 1964	<i>Mozambique.</i> Revolution Day.
25 September 1984	<i>Egypt, Jordan.</i> Resumption of diplomatic relations.
25 September 1985	<i>Jewish world, Yom Kippur</i> (Day of Atonement).
26 September 1962	<i>North Yemen.</i> Proclamation of the republic (anniversary of the revolution).
26 September	<i>South Yemen.</i> National Day.
27 September	<i>Spain.</i> Basque National Party (PNV) Day.
28 September 1970	<i>Egypt.</i> Death of Jamal Abd al-Nasir.
30 September 1965	<i>Indonesia.</i> Abortive Communist coup.
30 September 1966	<i>Botswana.</i> Independence Day.

~~Secret~~
b3

(REVERSE BLANK)

Chronology of Terrorism—1985

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.

13 April

West Germany: Libyan hit man kills Moroccan in Aachen grocery store. The killer was arrested at the scene.

b3

b1

b3

27 May

28 May

Uganda: Grenade blast injures passerby near Indian High Commission building. The device was placed by someone who sped away in a car. This incident was part of a series of grenade attacks that occurred in Kampala during the month.

b3

4 June

West Germany: Two suspected supporters of Red Army Faction go on trial in Stuttgart. They are accused of attempted arson at the Pforzheim Herten Department Store and breaking windows at the Pforzheim Volksbank on 6 January 1985. Those actions were said to have been carried out in support of the RAF hunger strike then under way.

b3

6 June

12 June

United Kingdom: Eight Bahraini Shias arrested in London and deported to Damascus. They were suspected of plotting terrorist activities against Bahraini interests.

b3

14 June

Norway: Bomb at entrance to Oslo mosque injures one woman. Eleven Norwegian neo-Nazis were arrested five days later and a cache of explosives and guns confiscated.

b3

Western Sahara: Spanish fishing vessel sunk by guerrillas in rubber Zodiac boats. The insurgent group Polisario is suspected in the early morning machinegun and mortar attack that injured five crewmen.

b3

~~Secret~~
20 June

Mozambique: Two Portuguese priests kidnaped near Malawi border. RENAMO guerrillas probably were responsible. b3

24 June

Iran: Bomb explodes at Tehran's Jaleh crossroads. The number of casualties is not known. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. b3

Lebanon: Amal office attacked by Sunni group. The Hamzali Group of the Al-Murabitun militia claimed credit for a bomb thrown at the Amal office in Al-Zarif. The extent of casualties and damage is unknown. b3

West Bank: Palestinian group claims responsibility for bus stop bombing. In a call to Agence France-Presse, "Force 17" claimed responsibility for an explosion which injured an eight-year-old child in the Jerusalem suburb of Neve Ya'akov. b3

25 June

West Germany: Red Army Faction member charged in 1981 bombing of US Air Force headquarters in Ramstein. Helmut Pohl was also charged with armed bank robbery. Another suspected RAF member, Stefan Frey, was charged with forgery and illegal possession of weapons. b3

South Africa: At least two bombs explode in Umtata. A pipeline, power station, and fuel depot sustained substantial damage, causing water shortages and power outages. Three additional limpet mines were defused. b3

Namibia: Bombing of Oshakati school injures eight. SWAPO insurgents probably were responsible. b3

Late June



29 June

Pacific Trust Territory: President of Palau shot to death near home. Four suspects, including the son of the President's main political rival, were arrested for the murder three weeks later. b3

1 July

Transkei: Deputy Minister of Agriculture assassinated. The former assembly member was an outspoken advocate of Transkei independence and claims to South African held territory. b3

Zambia: African National Congress office damaged by bomb. The South African Government probably was behind the attack. b3

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

2-4 July

Namibia: Bomb explosions injure two in Tsumeb. SWAPO was probably responsible for the attacks on a post office and a garage. b3

5 July

Northern Ireland: Judge discounts informant's testimony and acquits 20 persons. The accused had faced over 100 charges ranging from belonging to an outlawed Protestant paramilitary group to murder. This is the seventh time evidence supplied by the "supergrass" informant system has been thrown out of court. b3

South Africa: Four black community leaders murdered. Various opposition leaders have blamed the South African police. At least 27 other leaders remain missing under suspicious circumstances. b3

6 July

Spain: ETA claims 17th beach bomb in Benidorm. Following a telephone warning, the beach was safely evacuated before the explosion, and there were no injuries. b3

Peru: Terrorists raid Lima gun shop. Six men thought to be members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) took rifles, revolvers, and ammunition in a morning raid on a downtown Lima gun store. b3

7 July

Israel: Two handgrenades thrown at Hasan Bakk Mosque in Yafu. The mosque is currently being restored and was vacant at the time of the attack. There were no casualties. b3

Israel: Bomb explodes at Geha-Petah Tiqva road junction. The intersection, located east of Tel Aviv, is used as a soldier's hitchhiking stop. There were no injuries. b3

Israel: Five injured in explosion at Holon Junction bus station. The Palestinian group "Force 17" claimed responsibility for the bombing. b3

Iran: Bomb explodes in Tehran's Imam Khomeini Square. The device was planted under a parked car. Four pedestrians were injured. b3

8 July

Spain: Basque singer arrested for aiding prison escape of two ETA members in San Sebastian. The inmates escaped by hiding in large loudspeakers in the singer's van. b3

9 July

Spain: Two civil guards killed in machinegun attack in San Sebastian. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but the Basque separatist group ETA is suspected. b3

West Bank: Security forces arrest unidentified Arab "terrorist squad" in Hebron district. Under interrogation, the squad admitted to the murder of an Israeli couple, Me'ir Ben-Ya and Mikhal Kohen, near Bet Shemesh two weeks earlier. b3

Secret

El Salvador: Member of Party of National Conciliation (PCN) killed.

Unidentified gunmen fired on him as he sat in his car in downtown San Salvador. The man had been a top PCN leader in the mid-1970s but had been relatively inactive in recent years. [REDACTED] b3

10 July

Israel: Two bombs explode in coastal cities. The first explosion occurred in Independence Square in Hadera. A second bomb exploded near the swimming pool of the King Saul Hotel in the southern resort city of Ashqelon. No injuries were reported in either explosion, and no group has yet claimed responsibility. [REDACTED] b3

Israel: Bomb explodes near Haifa district court, causing no casualties. Police cordoned off the area and defused a second bomb inside a military police station. The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces claimed credit for both bombs. [REDACTED] b3

Lebanon: Israelis bomb three Palestinian targets. Two of the targets at the Nahr Al Barid refugee camp were said to have been used by Abu Musa's Fatah rebels, and the third target, at the Al Beddawi refugee camp, was a training base used by the PFLP-GC. [REDACTED] b1 b3

11 July

Iran: Bomb explodes on passenger bus traveling from Tabriz to Khvov. The 9-kilogram bomb, concealed in the luggage compartment, killed 12 and injured 22. [REDACTED] b3

Lebanon: Lebanese-born Kuwaiti diplomat kidnaped in West Beirut. Wajed Ahmed Doumani, the Kuwaiti Embassy's press attache, was abducted by unidentified gunmen on his way to work. The kidnapers stopped his car, pulled him out, and ordered the chauffeur to drive on. No group has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED] b3

Secret

~~Secret~~

Chile: Sixteen bombings mark day of protest. The government blamed the outlawed Communist Party for the attacks across the country in which six people, four of them policemen, were injured. The bombings were part of a protest called by leftist groups to mark the 14th anniversary of the nationalization of US-owned copper mines by the socialist government of Salvador Allende. b3

Philippines: Filipino Catholic priest kidnaped in Cebu. The priest, a noted human rights activist, was a vice chairman of the local Communist front organization Bayan. His abductors reportedly forced his car off the road and fled in a car bearing government license plates. b3

12 July

El Salvador: Leftist attack on La Mariona prison frees 149 inmates. About 100 guerrillas attacked the country's largest prison, located on the outskirts of San Salvador, with mortars, grenades, and rifles. One guerrilla was killed and three guards were wounded. The escapees included 136 common criminals and 13 political detainees. b3

13 July

India: Bomb injures six in Srinagar after Kashmir governor's speech. The explosion occurred minutes after the governor addressed a meeting at the Martyrs' Cemetery. No group has claimed credit, but Kashmiri separatists are probably responsible. The minister claimed that he was the object of another attack 50 kilometers outside the city the previous evening, but nothing is known about this incident. b3

Spain: Anti-Capitalist Autonomous Commandos (CAA)—an ETA splinter group—kidnaps Basque landowner in Azpetitia. He was a supporter of the ruling Basque Nationalist Party that condemned Basque terrorism and signed an accord with the central government in March. b3

14 July

Philippines: NPA guerrillas suspected in killing of mayor. The mayor of Tabing and his bodyguard were killed and three other men wounded in an ambush in Zamboanga del Sur Province. The New People's Army is also suspected of killing two other mayors in the province since the beginning of the year. b3

15 July

France: Antiterrorist Liberation Group (GAL) suspected in attempted bombing of tax office in Biarritz. Due to a faulty timer, the 2-kilogram bomb failed to go off. The words "GAL. Aski" (enough) were written on the wall of the tax office. b3

Lebanon: Car bomb kills at least 13, injures 10. The car, which displayed the flag of the International Red Cross, was parked next to a bakery near a crossing point between the Israeli Security Zone and Lebanon. Four women, two children, and two militiamen from the Army of Southern Lebanon were among those killed. b3

Secret

Peru: US Consulate in Lima attacked. Unidentified individuals fired submachineguns from a car, damaging the building's windows, but inflicting no casualties. Although no one has claimed responsibility, members of the Sendero Luminoso or Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement are considered likely perpetrators.

b3

Mid-July

Mozambique: Priest and two nuns kidnaped by RENAMO insurgents. This was the third group of missionaries kidnaped near the Malawi border since early June

b3

16 July

United Kingdom: Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) offices burned. Considerable damage was reported, but no injuries. The AAM accused South African agents, but no evidence is available concerning the identity of the attackers.

b3

Argentina: Bomb damages provincial adviser's house in Buenos Aires. The device placed under a window, caused no casualties.

b3

17 July

Cyprus: Explosion shakes PLO charge. A bomb exploded outside the home of Maladh 'Abduh, causing extensive damage to the area and slight injuries to a resident of the house. No group has yet claimed responsibility.

b3

18 July

France-Pakistan: Al-Zulfikar official found dead in Cannes apartment. The body of Shahnawaz Bhutto, 27, son of the late Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and number-two man in the terrorist group named for his father, was discovered by his wife. Press reports suggest that he was asphyxiated; an autopsy will be conducted to determine the exact cause of death.

b3

20 July

Japan: Bombs at homes of Narita Airport officials. A time bomb exploded in the garage of one official who lives near the airport, but no one was injured. A second bomb was found and defused later the same day at another official's home near Inba. The leftist terrorist group Chukakuha (Nucleus Faction), which opposes the expansion of the airport, claimed credit for both attacks.

b3

24 July

New Zealand: Swiss couple charged in sinking of Greenpeace ship. The Rainbow Warrior was sunk at its Auckland dock on 10 July by two bombs; one crewmember died. The two had been in police custody for a week on passport charges before being charged in this case.

b3

Secret